

OVIPOSITION OF ANTHOPHILAX ATTENUATUS.

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About a year ago having some correspondence with Mr. Chas. Liebeck, the fact was mentioned that *Anthophilax attenuatus* was found ovipositing in the galleries of *Ptilinus ruficornis*. Mr. Liebeck then informed me that it was strange for a Longicorn to be found ovipositing in another beetle's galleries.

This year having corroborated the fact by further observation I now communicate it to the NEWS, hoping it may be of some interest to its readers. The first beetle was taken May 8, 1895, and several more on different dates until the 28th. All of the beetles were females, not a male being seen. In 1896 the first beetle was noticed on the 9th of May; their appearance may be said to date from May 8th to the 20th; those found later were probably strays. The stub which seemed to be a favorite was a maple nearly devoid of bark, but not much decayed. Two specimens were taken ovipositing in beech. The beech was cut in the Fall of 1894 and a piece split from the side of the stump. *Ptilinus ruficornis* tunneled it in the Spring of 1895, and *Anthophilax attenuatus* oviposited in their galleries the succeeding Spring.

The method of oviposition as observed upon the maple, which had many galleries and crevices, was as follows: The beetle crawled along with an odd jerky motion and carefully examined every hole and crevice which it crossed. The crevices were abandoned almost immediately; the galleries were examined with more care and evidently those selected were a year old; the beetles invariably oviposited with the head turned nearly or wholly down. One of the galleries removed after the beetle had oviposited and flown contained sixteen eggs. Nothing had been placed in the gallery to prevent parasites from entering. The eggs were placed one-half inch from the outside in three lots of four each, with their ends slightly tapering, just filling the diameter of the gallery. The eggs were cylindrical, rounded at both ends, polished, and waxy white; they were gummed together with a yellowish secretion, and were one and a half to nearly two mm. in length.

It may be worthy of note that *Teretrius americanus* was taken from the same stub and put in an appearance within a few days after the appearance of *A. attenuatus*. Whether any significance attaches to this fact or not I am unable to say.